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ABSTRACT

This report provides statistical data on twenty large city school districts for the 1978-79 school year. Information is presented on the following topics: (1) pupil membership; (2) number of full time classroom teachers; (3) pupil teacher ratios; (4) administrative staff; (5) classroom teacher salaries; (6) expenditures per pupil; (7) revenue per pupil; (8) percent of revenues, by source; (9) collective bargaining; (10) percentage change in pupil membership between 1976-77 and 1978-79; and (11) preliminary urban population count for thirty cities in 1980. (APM)

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RESEARCH REPORT

STATISTICS OF LARGE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICTS

BY

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NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

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A REPORT OF THE
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FEBRUARY 1981

STATISTICS OF LARGE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Large city school districts have been experiencing unprecedented difficulties over the past decade. Big city enrollments have been declining precipitously. some major cities have experienced severe fiscal crisis, and almost all have been faced with the problem of trying to maintain quality educational services in times of adversity.

This report, drawn from data provided by the U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, provides detailed statistical data on twenty large city school districts. Information is presented on pupil membership, staffing, teacher salaries, and finances. These data are provided for the 1978-79 school year.

AFT Research publishes this information with the hope and expectation that it will be of use to AFT local leaders and staff in urban teacher unions.

PUPIL MEMBERSHIP

The twenty cities in this study ranged in size of pupil membership in 1978-79 from New York City, the largest with almost 1 million pupils, to San Francisco with slightly over 60,000 pupils (see Table 1).

"Mega-school districts," with over 200,000 pupils in 1978-79 were New York (1 million), Los Angeles (666,000), Chicago (470,000), Philadelphia (244,000), Detroit (230,000), and Houston (202,000).

These were followed by seven city school districts with pupil membership between 100,000, and 200,000: Phoenix, Baltimore, Dallas, San Diego, Memphis, Washington, and Cleveland.

Smaller than these were another seven city school districts with pupil memberships between 61,990 and 180,000. These were Milwaukee, New Orleans, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Boston, San Antonio, and San Francisco.

Only one of the large city school districts gained in pupil membership between 1976-77 and 1978-79. Los Angeles increased its pupil membership 10.7 percent, from 601,000 pupils in 1976-77 to 666,000 pupils in 1978-79. As shown in Figure 1, the other districts ranged from a 1.0 percent loss over the two years in Phoenix, to a 14.7 percent loss in Cleveland. City school districts in the South and Southwest (Phoenix, San Diego, Houston, San Antonio, Memphis, and New Orleans) experienced two year membership declines of less than 5.0 percent, while those districts with two year declines of above 10.0 percent (Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Milwaukee, and Cleveland) were all Midwestern cities.

TABLE 1

PUPIL MEMBERSHIP IN LARGE CITIES
1976-77 THROUGH 1978-79

	Pupil Membership			Percentage Change
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1976-77 to 1978-79
New York	1,077,028	1,036,135	998,871	- 7.3%
Los Angeles	601,429	586,725	665,754	+10.7
Chicago	524,221	511,113	470,100	-10.3
Philadelphia	260,787	253,798	244,417	- 6.3
Detroit	236,279	237,592	230,407	- 2.5
Houston	210,025	206,998	201,960	- 3.8
Phoenix	177,204	183,716	175,467	- 1.0
Baltimore	159,038	152,153	145,503	- 8.5
Dallas	141,407	134,590	132,061	- 6.6
San Diego	120,667	118,558	116,396	- 3.5
Memphis	120,322	115,637	114,686	- 4.7
Washington	125,848	119,875	113,858	- 9.5
Cleveland	122,727	114,979	104,676	-14.7
Milwaukee	109,151	101,192	95,727	-12.3
New Orleans	93,364	91,434	89,010	- 4.7
Indianapolis	82,102	78,321	73,655	-10.3
St. Louis	82,804	77,743	73,060	-11.8
Boston	No Report	76,889	71,284	--
San Antonio	65,929	64,277	63,209	- 4.1
San Francisco	68,736	64,570	61,990	- 9.8

Source: AFT Research calculations from National Center for Education Statistics data.

TABLE 2

CLASSROOM TEACHERS IN LARGE CITIES
(FULL TIME EQUIVALENTS)
1976-77 THROUGH 1978-79

	Classroom Teachers (in full time equivalents)		
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
New York	48,931	50,580	52,547
Los Angeles	28,700	29,216	29,200
Chicago	23,081	23,160	25,444
Philadelphia	13,957	13,222	11,775
Detroit	8,847	8,847	8,997
Houston	9,237	9,189	9,902
Phoenix	7,969	8,060	8,400
Baltimore	8,240	8,165	7,762
Dallas	6,668	6,431	7,417
San Diego	5,400	5,349	5,700
Memphis	5,675	5,675	5,698
Washington	6,057	6,022	5,964
Cleveland	5,303	5,032	4,399
Milwaukee	5,366	5,066	5,152
New Orleans	4,380	4,402	4,324
Indianapolis	3,524	3,868	3,715
St. Louis	3,082	3,490	3,752
Boston	No Report	4,137	4,221
San Antonio	3,202	3,124	3,133
San Francisco	4,100	3,853	4,200

Source: AFT Research calculations from National Center for Education Statistics data.

The only Northern city to experience a two year membership of less than 5.0 percent was Detroit (-2.5 percent). Between 5.0 percent and 9.9 percent were cities from a mixture of regions (Philadelphia, Dallas, New York, Baltimore, Washington, and San Francisco).

Boston, with a 1978-79 pupil membership of 71,000, did not report a 1976-77 membership figure, so the two-year percentage change could not be computed.

CLASSROOM TEACHERS

New York, the largest of the city school districts, had 52,547 full time equivalent (FTE) classroom teachers in 1978-79, a 2,000 increase over the previous year (see Table 2). New York was followed by Los Angeles (29,200 FTE classroom teachers), Chicago (25,444), and Philadelphia (11,775).

Major losses in the number of FTE classroom teachers between 1977-78 and 1978-79 occurred in Philadelphia (1,447 loss), Baltimore (1,850), and Cleveland (633). Significant increases occurred in New York (1,967 gain), Chicago (2,284), Houston (713), Phoenix (340), Dallas (986), and St. Louis (262). It should be kept in mind that these are full time equivalent classroom teachers and not necessary actual teachers.

PUPIL/TEACHER RATIOS

In 1978-79 pupil/teacher ratios for the twenty largest city school districts ranged from a low of 16.1 (San Francisco) to a high of 25.6 (Detroit) (see Table 3). Other large city school districts with low pupil/teacher ratios were Boston (16.9), Dallas (17.8), Chicago (18.5), Milwaukee (18.6), and Baltimore (18.7). Between 1977-78 and 1978-79, only 4 of the 20 districts increased their pupil/teacher ratio, while the other 16 decreased the ratio. The primary reason for the decrease in the pupil/teacher ratios in most large city school districts has been the increase in classroom teaching staff for children with special needs (e.g. handicapped, bilingual, disadvantaged). There is little or no evidence that pupil/teacher ratios in regular classes have been declining. In fact, there are reports from some large city school districts that they have been increasing.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Table 4 provides data on the number of administrative staff in large city school districts and on administrative staff as a percentage of total staff, for 1977-78 and

TABLE 3

PUPIL/TEACHER RATIOS IN LARGE CITIES
1977-78 and 1978-79

	Pupil/Teacher Ratios	
	1977-78	1978-79
New York	20.5	19.0
Los Angeles	20.1	22.8
Chicago	22.1	18.5
Philadelphia	18.5	20.8
Detroit	26.9	25.6
Houston	22.5	20.4
Phoenix	22.8	21.8
Baltimore	18.6	18.7
Dallas	20.9	17.8
San Diego	22.2	21.8
Memphis	20.4	20.1
Washington	19.9	19.1
Cleveland	22.8	23.8
Milwaukee	20.0	18.6
New Orleans	20.8	20.6
Indianapolis	20.2	19.8
St. Louis	22.3	19.5
Boston	18.6	16.9
San Antonio	20.6	20.2
San Francisco	16.8	16.1

Source: AFT Research calculations from National Center for Education Statistics data.

TABLE 4

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF IN LARGE CITIES
1977-78 and 1978-79

	Administrative Staff			
	1977-78		1978-79	
	No.	% of Total Staff	No.	% of Total Staff
New York	5240	6.3%	3760	4.6%
Los Angeles	1498	2.7	No Report	
Chicago	2435	5.3	1348	2.8
Philadelphia	759	3.1	677	2.9
Detroit	1067	5.6	894	4.3
Houston	640	3.6	615	3.4
Phoenix	858	6.0	No Report	
Baltimore	879	5.7	591	4.0
Dallas	522	3.7	643	4.3
San Diego	315	3.3	No Report	
Memphis	432	4.1	338	3.1
Washington	554	5.1	568	4.7
Cleveland	315	3.4	328	3.8
Milwaukee	456	4.9	302	3.0
New Orleans	232	2.6	311	3.5
Indianapolis	359	4.4	213	2.6
St. Louis	475	7.0	430	6.7
Boston	328	4.5	299	3.5
San Antonio	156	2.6	200	3.3
San Francisco	318	4.0	No Report	

Source: AFT Research calculations from National Center for Education Statistics data.

1978-79. For 1977-78, the large city school districts with the highest proportion of administrative staff were St. Louis (7.0 percent of total staff), New York (6.3 percent), and Phoenix (6.0 percent). Those with the lowest proportion of administrative staff were New Orleans (2.6 percent), San Antonio (2.6 percent), and Los Angeles (2.7 percent).

The ratio of administrative staff to total staff declines in most large city school districts between 1977-78 and 1978-79. In 1978-79, the highest proportion of administrative was found in St. Louis (6.7 percent), Washington (4.7 percent), and New York (4.6 percent). The lowest proportions were found in Indianapolis (2.6 percent), Chicago (2.8 percent), and Philadelphia (2.9 percent). For 1978-79, Los Angeles, Phoenix, San Diego, and San Francisco did not file reports.

CLASSROOM TEACHER SALARIES

Average classroom teacher salaries for 1978-79 for 19 of the 20 districts in the sample are found in Table 5. (There is no report from Milwaukee.) Eight districts had average classroom teacher salaries above $18,000. In order, these were New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Washington, Los Angeles, Detroit, Chicago, and San Diego. Six of the eight are AFT districts. Los Angeles is joint AFT and NEA, while San Diego is NEA. In the mid range, with average salaries between $15,000 and $18,000 were, in order, Boston, Cleveland, and Phoenix. Boston and Cleveland are AFT, while Phoenix is NEA. Below $15,000 were Baltimore, Indianapolis, Dallas, Houston, St. Louis, San Antonio, New Orleans, and Memphis. Baltimore, St. Louis, and New Orleans are AFT; Indianapolis and Memphis are NEA; and there is no collective bargaining in Dallas, Houston, and San Antonio.

FINANCES

A. Expenditures Per Pupil

Table 6 shows expenditures per pupil for 18 large city school districts. There are no reports from Chicago and Milwaukee. The highest total expenditures per pupil in 1978-79 were found in Boston ($3,575), Washington ($2,702), and New York ($2,642). The lowest expenditures per pupil were found in Memphis ($1,340), San Antonio ($1,423), and Phoenix ($1,511). Corresponding, the highest expenditure per pupil for elementary and secondary day schools were found in Boston, Washington, and New York, but the lowest were found in Memphis, San Antonio, and Houston.

TABLE 5

CLASSROOM TEACHER SALARY IN LARGE CITIES

	Average Classroom Teacher Salary
	1978-79
New York	$19,800
Los Angeles	19,275
Chicago	18,925
Philadelphia	19,500
Detroit	19,080
Houston	14,384
Phoenix	15,310
Baltimore	14,979
Dallas	14,948
San Diego	18,000
Memphis	10,060
Washington	19,488
Cleveland	16,422
Milwaukee	No Report
New Orleans	13,766
Indianapolis	14,952
St. Louis	14,322
Boston	17,634
San Antonio	14,259
San Francisco	19,500

Source: AFT Research tabulations and estimates from National Center for Education Statistics data.

FIGURE 1

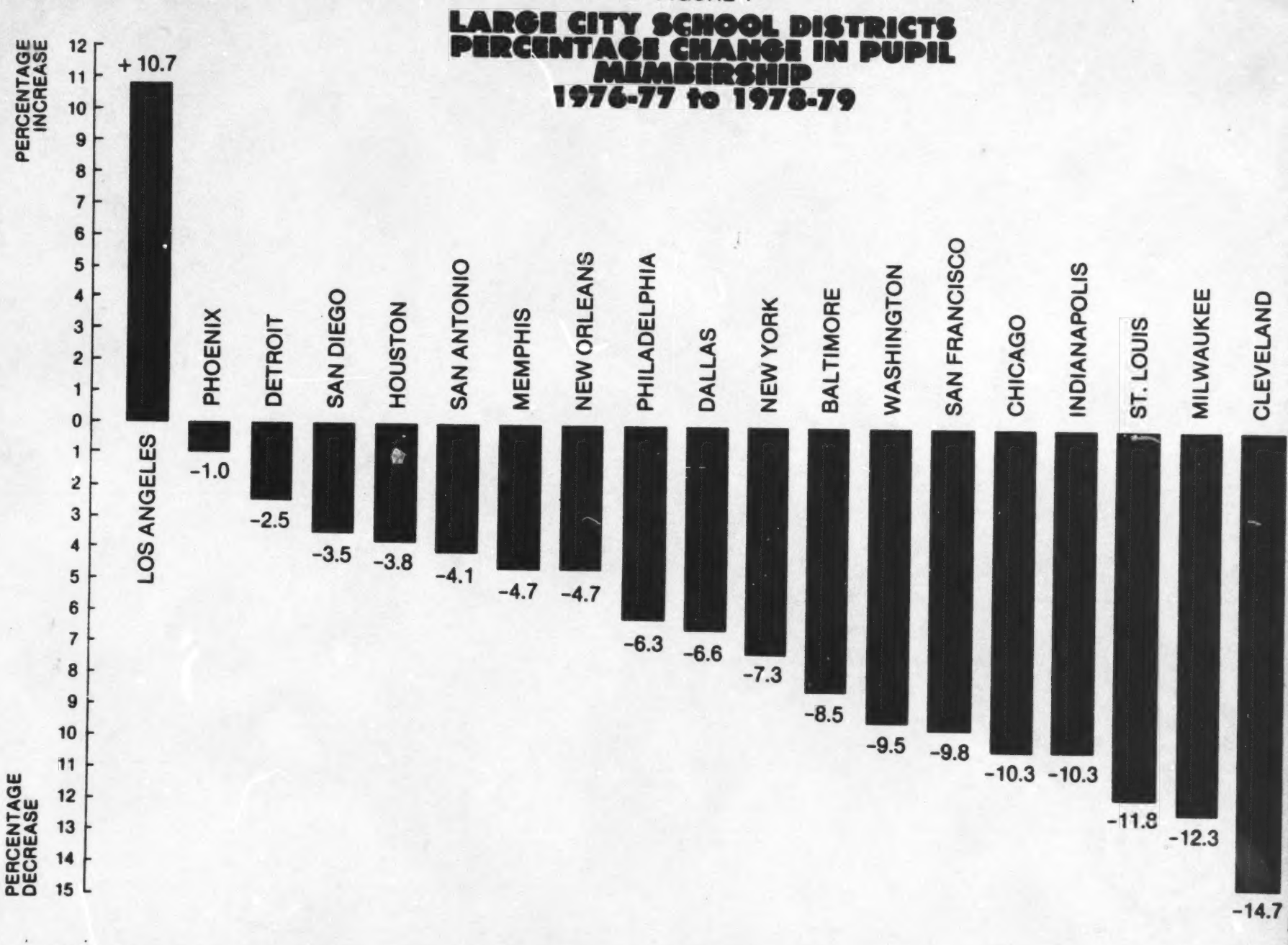
LARGE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICTS
PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN PUPIL MEMBERSHIP
1976-77 to 1978-79
PERCENTAGE INCREASE
PERCENTAGE DECREASE
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
+ 10.7
LOS ANGELES
-1.0
PHOENIX
-2.5
DETROIT
-3.5
SAN DIEGO
-3.8
HOUSTON
-4.1
SAN ANTONIO
-4.7
MEMPHIS
-4.7
NEW ORLEANS
-6.3
PHILADELPHIA
-6.6
DALLAS
-7.3
NEW YORK
-8.5
BALTIMORE
-9.5
WASHINGTON
-9.8
SAN FRANCISCO
-10.3
CHICAGO
-10.3
INDIANAPOLIS
-11.8
ST. LOUIS
-12.3
MILWAUKEE
-14.7
CLEVELAND

TABLE 6

EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL, LARGE CITIES
1978-79

	Expenditures per pupil for				
	Total	Elementary & Secondary Day Schools	Other Programs[1]	Capital Outlay	Interest on Debt
New York	$2642	$2378	$75	$120	$ 68
Los Angeles	2245	2023	78	120	24
Chicago	No Report				
Philadelphia	2395	2234	63	-	98
Detroit	2090	1938	20	91	42
Houston	1844	1403	6	315	120[2]
Phoenix	1511	1474	NA	NA	37
Baltimore	1894	1667	19	144	63
Dallas	2010	1627	12	255	116[2]
San Diego	2406	2116	33	231	26
Memphis	1340	1212	24	65	39
Washington	2702	2446	149	106	-
Cleveland	2324	2262	50	1	11
Milwaukee	No Report				
New Orleans	1622	1545	7	31	39
Indianapolis	1868	1765	34	68	1
St. Louis	2042	1958	69	9	6
Boston	3575	2861	152	347	216
San Antonio	1423	1318	-	39	66[2]
San Francisco	2430	2303	15	59	52

[1] Includes expenditures for summer school, adult education, and community services

[2] Includes expenditures for redemption of principal

Source: AFT Research calculations from National Center for Education Statistics data.

Expenditures for other programs, including summer school, adult education, and community services, were found in Boston ($152), Washington ($149), Los Angeles ($78), and New York ($75). Highest expenditures per pupil for capital outlay were found in Boston ($347), Houston ($315), Dallas ($255), and San Diego ($231). Per pupil expenditure for interest on debt were found in Boston ($216).

B. REVENUES PER PUPIL

There is great variation in revenue per pupil, by source, among the large city school districts (see Table 7). The top five districts in various revenue categories are shown below.

The five large city school districts with the highest per pupil total revenues are all Northeastern cities where the cost of providing educational services is high and where strong urban school systems have been a tradition. They are also all cities which have experienced the additional per pupil financial burden brought about by the costs of decline.

Washington ranks first in local revenues per pupil, but low in local property tax per pupil because it is a dependent school district where a great deal of local funds are provided by the federal government and where there is no state revenue.

Local property tax burdens per pupil are high in Boston, New York, and Cleveland because total revenue per pupil has been traditionally high and the states have never assumed their proper role in funding urban school districts. Dallas and Houston rank high in this category because the state of Texas has a dismal record of state aid to schools.

State aid per pupil is particularly high in urban school districts in California because of the effect of the passage of Proposition 13 in shifting the burden of local services, including education, from the local level to the state level.

Federal aid per pupil tends to be highest in those districts with a high proportion of disadvantaged pupils. Those districts registering highest in this category, are older, declining central cities with a high incidence of low income families.

TABLE 7

REVENUE PER PUPIL, LARGE CITIES
1978-79

	Revenue Per Pupil For -								
	Total Revenue	Total Local Revenue	Local Property Tax	Other Local Revenue	Intermediate Revenue	Total State Revenue	Unrestricted State Aid	Restricted State Aid	Total Federal Revenue
New York	$2723	$1589	$1489	$ 100	$ -	$ 909	$ 905	$ 4	$225
Los Angeles	2030	229	155	73	325	1228	1091	137	248
Chicago		No Report							
Philadelphia	2531	1003	670	333	-	1164	1161	4	342
Detroit	2112	578	545	33	1	1211	903	308	284
Houston	1579	871	811	60	-	632	632	-	76
Phoenix	1747	696	687	9	-	867	867	-	165
Baltimore	1992	821	-	821	-	988	988	-	183
Dallas	1728	997	966	31	-	568	568	-	163
San Diego	2134	166	106	59	16	1706	1449	257	246
Memphis	1393	454	285	169	-	679	350	330	188
Washington	2612	2224	-	2224	-	-	-	-	399
Cleveland	2375	1175	985	190	-	790	-	790	379
Milwaukee		No Report							
New Orleans	1633	500	180	320	-	800	713	87	333
Indianapolis	1871	767	652	115	-	905	905	-	197
St. Louis	1995	770	571	200	45	753	628	125	422
Boston	3754	1915	1915	-	-	1582	1495	88	256
San Antonio	1418	439	422	17	-	809	809	-	170
San Francisco	2328	918	779	139	-	1292	1119	173	113

Source: AFT Research calculations from National Center for Education Statistics data.

TABLE 8

REVENUE RECEIPTS, PERCENT BY SOURCE, LARGE CITIES
1977-78 and 1978-79

	Revenue Receipts, Percent By Source					
	1977-78			1978-79		
	Federal	State	Local & Other	Federal	State	Local & Other
New York	7.5	30.9	61.6	8.3	33.4	58.3
Los Angeles	8.2	30.2	61.6	12.2	60.5	27.3
Chicago	7.2	48.8	39.1		No Report	
Philadelphia	15.9	45.1	38.9	13.5	46.0	40.5
Detroit	16.0	52.0	32.1	13.5	57.4	29.1
Houston	1.8	45.5	52.7	4.8	40.0	55.2
Phoenix	6.2	52.6	41.1	9.4	49.6	40.9
Baltimore	9.0	47.4	43.6	9.2	49.6	41.2
Dallas	1.4	41.1	57.5	9.4	32.9	57.7
San Diego	9.2	22.9	67.9	11.5	79.9	8.6
Memphis	7.4	38.4	56.3	13.5	48.8	37.8
Washington	13.3	-	86.7	14.8	-	85.2
Cleveland	12.9	30.6	56.5	16.0	33.3	50.8
Milwaukee		No Report			No Report	
New Orleans	16.6	52.8	30.6	20.4	49.0	30.6
Indianapolis	0.6	45.7	53.7	10.5	48.3	41.1
St. Louis	22.2	35.1	42.6	21.1	37.7	41.0
Boston	7.2	45.2	47.6	6.8	42.1	51.0
San Antonio	16.2	54.2	29.6	12.0	57.0	31.0
San Francisco	7.9	21.1	71.0	4.8	55.5	39.6

Source: AFT Research calculations from National Center for Education Statistics data.

C. REVENUES, PERCENT BY SOURCE

A percentage distribution of revenues by source is presented in Table 8 for both 1977-78 and 1978-79. The most notable difference between the two years is the great increase in the state share of revenues for California cities because of Proposition 13. In Los Angeles, the state share went from 30.2 percent in 1977-78 to 60.5 percent in 1978-79. In San Diego the state share went from 22.9 percent to 79.9 percent, while in San Francisco it went from 21.1 percent to 55.5 percent.

In 1978-79, the districts with the greatest dependence on federal revenues were St. Louis (21.1 percent), New Orleans (20.4 percent), and Cleveland (16.0 percent). By contrast, the federal share was lowest in Houston (4.8 percent) and San Francisco (4.8 percent).

The state share was largest in San Diego (79.9 percent), Los Angeles (60.5 percent), Detroit (57.4 percent), San Antonio (57.0 percent), and San Francisco (55.5 percent). It was smallest in Dallas (32.9 percent), Cleveland (33.3 percent), and New York (33.4 percent). It is important to note that two of the cities with the lowest state share of revenues--New York and Cleveland--have both experienced near fiscal collapse over the last few years.

With the exception of Washington, which has fiscal aberrations for reasons mentioned above, the cities with the highest local shares were New York (58.3 percent), Dallas (57.7 percent), Houston (55.2 percent), Boston (51.0 percent), and Cleveland (50.8 percent). The least burden is placed on local fiscal resources in San Diego (8.9 percent), Los Angeles (27.3 percent), and Detroit (29.1 percent).

FIGURE 2

FIVE TOP RANKING CITIES IN SELECTED FINANCIAL AREAS

	Revenues Per Pupil	Local Revenues Per Pupil	Local Property Tax Per Pupil	State Revenue Per Pupil	Federal Revenue Per Pupil
1.	Boston	Washington	Boston	San Diego	St. Louis
2.	New York	Boston	New York	Boston	Washington
3.	Washington	New York	Cleveland	San Francisco	Cleveland
4.	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Dallas	Los Angeles	Philadelphia
5.	Cleveland	Philadelphia	Houston	Detroit	New Orleans

APPENDIX A

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING IN LARGE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICTS

	AFT	AFT/NEA	NEA	Independent	No Collective Bargaining
New York	X				
Los Angeles		X			
Chicago	X				
Philadelphia	X				
Detroit	X				
Houston					X
Phoenix			X		
Baltimore	X				
Dallas					X
San Diego			X		
Memphis			X		
Washington	X				
Cleveland	X				
Milwaukee				X	
New Orleans	X				
Indianapolis			X		
St. Louis	X				
Boston	X				
San Antonio					X
San Francisco	X				
TOTALS	11	1	4	1	3

Source: AFT Department of Research

APPENDIX B

1980 Preliminary Population
Top 30 U.S. Cities

Table B-1 and B-2 show the 1980 preliminary population counts for the 30 largest U.S. cities and the percentage change in population between 1970 and 1980.

New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, and Philadelphia remained the four largest cities in 1980. Houston moved to 5th, replacing Detroit which dropped to 6th. Dallas moved to 7th place from 8th, San Diego moved from 15th to 8th, while Baltimore dropped from 7th to 9th. To round out the top ten, San Antonio moved from 14th to 10th.

In the second ten: Phoenix moved from 20th to 11th, Indianapolis dropped from 11th to 12th, and San Francisco remained at 13th. Memphis moved up 3 places to 14th, Washington dropped from 9th to 15th, Milwaukee sank to 16th from 12th, and San Jose rose to 17th from 29th. Cleveland and Boston dropped from 10th to 18th and 16th to 19th, respectively, while Columbus moved from 21st to 20th.

To round out the top 30: Jacksonville moved from 23rd to 22nd, changing places with Seattle. Denver rose from 25th to 24th, St. Louis dropped abruptly from 18th to 25th, and Kansas City stayed at 26th. Nashville moved from 31st to 27th and El Paso from 45th to 28th. Finally, Pittsburgh dropped from 24th to 29th and Atlanta from 27th to 30th.

Five of the top six gains in percentage increases, 1970 to 1980, were in California and Texas (San Jose, San Diego, El Paso, Houston, and San Antonio), with the other (Phoenix) also in the southwestern U.S. The other five with population gains were all in the South or West, with the exception of Columbus, Ohio.

Large losers were aging industrial cities in the Great Lakes or Midwest regions, such as St. Louis, Cleveland, Detroit, and Pittsburgh. Other large population losers were Washington, Atlanta, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Kansas City, Chicago, Milwaukee, and New York.

Five other cities lost population over the period, but lost less than 10 percent of their 1970 population. These were Indianapolis, Denver, San Francisco, New Orleans, and Seattle.

The urban population growth between 1970 and 1980 had a definite Southern and Western tilt, although there were exceptions. Among Northern cities, Columbus showed a population gain. Population losers in the South were Atlanta and New Orleans and in the West were Denver, Seattle, and San Francisco.

It should be noted that many of the cities which experienced large population gains between 1970 and 1980 accomplished some of this growth through annexation, rather than natural increase or in-migration. For example, Houston, San Antonio, Dallas, Memphis, El Paso, Kansas City (a population loser), Columbus, and Phoenix, all annexed large amounts of territory between 1970 and 1977. It has been reported that population gains in most large Southern and Western cities since 1960 are the result of annexation.

TABLE B-1

1980 PRELIMINARY POPULATION
TOP 30 U.S. CITIES

	City	Preliminary 1980 Population	Change, 1970-80	% Change, 1970-80
1.	New York	7,015,608	-879,955	-11.1
2.	Chicago	2,969,570	-399,787	-11.9
3.	Los Angeles	2,950,010	138,209	4.9
4.	Philadelphia	1,680,235	-269,761	-13.8
5.	Houston	1,554,992	321,457	26.1
6.	Detroit	1,192,222	-321,841	-21.3
7.	Dallas	901,450	57,049	6.8
8.	San Diego	870,006	172,535	24.7
9.	Baltimore	783,320	-122,467	-13.5
10.	San Antonio	783,296	129,143	19.7
11.	Phoenix	781,443	197,140	33.7
12.	Indianapolis	695,040	- 34,728	- 4.8
13.	San Francisco	674,063	- 41,611	- 5.8
14.	Memphis	644,838	20,850	3.3
15.	Washington	635,185	-121,483	-16.1
16.	Milwaukee	632,989	- 84,383	-11.8
17.	San Jose	625,763	165,850	36.1
18.	Cleveland	572,532	-178,347	-23.8
19.	Boston	562,118	- 78,953	-12.3
20.	Columbus	561,943	21,918	4.1
21.	New Orleans	556,913	- 36,558	- 6.2
22.	Jacksonville	541,269	37,004	7.3
23.	Seattle	491,897	- 38,934	- 7.3
24.	Denver	488,765	- 25,913	- 5.0
25.	St. Louis	448,640	-173,596	-27.6
26.	Kansas City	446,562	- 60,768	-12.0
27.	Nashville	439,599	13,570	3.2
28.	El Paso	424,522	102,261	31.7
29.	Pittsburgh	423,962	- 96,127	-18.5
30.	Atlanta	422,293	- 72,746	-14.7

Source: The Number News, supplement to American Demographics, January 15,1981.

TABLE B-2

PERCENTAGE POPULATION CHANGE, 1970-80
TOP 30 U.S. CITIES

	City	Percentage Population Change, 1970-80		City	Percentage Population Change, 1970-80
1.	San Jose	36.1	16.	New Orleans	- 6.2
2.	Phoenix	33.7	17.	Seattle	- 7.3
3.	El Paso	31.7	18.	New York	-11.7
4.	Houston	26.1	19.	Milwaukee	-11.8
5.	San Diego	24.7	20.	Chicago	-11.9
6.	San Antonio	19.7	21.	Kansas City	-12.0
7.	Jacksonville	7.3	22.	Boston	-12.3
8.	Dallas	6.8	23.	Baltimore	-13.5
9.	Los Angeles	4.9	24.	Philadelphia	-13.8
10.	Columbus	4.1	25.	Atlanta	-14.7
11.	Memphis	3.3	26.	Washington	-16.1
12.	Nashville	3.2	27.	Pittsburgh	-18.5
13.	Indianapolis	- 4.8	28.	Detroit	-21.3
14.	Denver	- 5.0	29.	Cleveland	-23.8
15.	San Francisco	- 5.8	30.	St. Louis	-27.9

Source: The Number News, supplement to American Demographics, January 15, 1981.